

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 4 No. 44

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1913

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HOLD UP A TRAIN \$5.00 FINE

Twenty-three snowshovelers have the honor of having held up a Great Northern train and receiving for their direct action a fine of \$5 and costs each. Within a half hour from the time they were fined, the judge remitted all charges and the men were freed.

Over a hundred men left Spokane on Friday, Jan. 10, to clear the Great Northern track at Cascade and Tye, where a snow slide had taken place. The snow was 10 to 12 feet on the level and nearly 60 feet deep at places on the slide. The men were promised grub, sleeping quarters and 20c per hour for a 12 hour day. Most of them worked at Cascade. Some were sent to Tye—a more dangerous place to work. There another slide took place, burying four Greek workers, making nine disappearances in all. Some of these workers have not yet been found. The men who searched for their companions were told that they would have to dig them out without pay for their work. Fearing that they would be buried as well, the men refused to work at Tye.

Disatisfaction spread to the men at Cascade. They had been roused at 4:30 a. m., sent to work at 5, given but a half hour for dinner and kept out on the job until 7:30. They learned that they were to receive but 12 hours' time for this work. With the exception of 10 or 12 men, every snowshoveler left the job.

Passes back to town were refused them. They had no money for meals. But solidarity was in their midst, and solidarity coupled with direct action brings all things.

One of their number was arrested. The hundred clamored for a chance to go with him. The police looked—and freed the prisoner. At the depot 40 men boarded the train. The conductor asked for fares when about 200 yards out. The men grinned. The train backed in. (Continued on page 4)

HE STAYED ALL NIGHT

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 11, 1913.

Editor Worker: That the workers can make their own laws in fields, factories, mines, railroad and lumber camps, is once more proven to me by the following little incident:

Ten days ago I was hiking along the C. P. R. in search of a job and at night came to a grading camp. I went in one of the bunkhouses and was heartily welcomed by the bunch. A few of them were I. W. W.s and many were sympathizers. Soon we were singing revolutionary songs.

About nine o'clock the boss came in and ordered me out. It was raining heavily, so I made no move. The boss had heard the songs and also saw the friendliness of the bunch toward me and he didn't press the case. The bunch said: "Stay here. He can't throw us all out."

I stayed all night and this solidarity saved me a hike of many miles through a driving storm. A little more of such solidarity would save us working stiff a lot of misery and hardships.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,

SHOVE L. STIFF.

P. S.—All camps on C. P. R. double track between New Westminster and Yale have cut wages from 30c an hour to 25c. Grant, Smith Co. are the contractors.

A. F. OF L. ADMITS SCABBERY

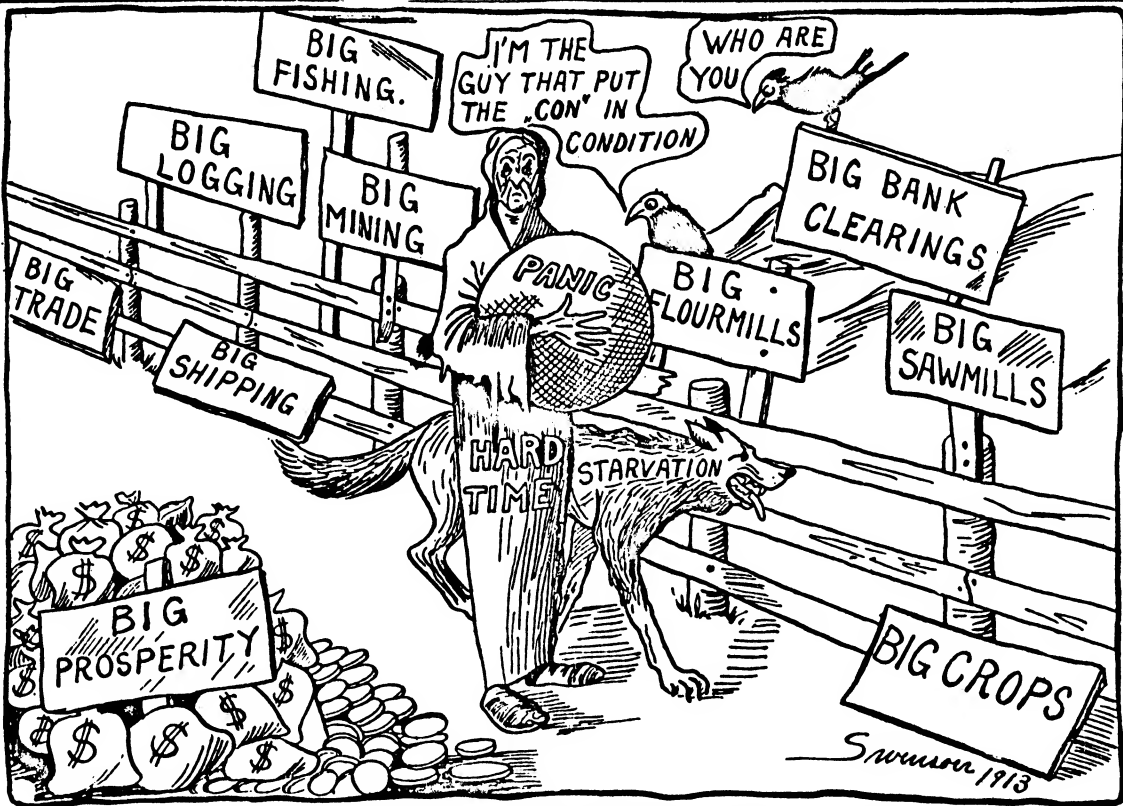
The Inter-Mountain Worker of Salt Lake City, Utah, is the official organ of the Utah Federation of Labor, Salt Lake Federation of Labor, and the Socialist Party of Utah. In its issue of January 11 appears a news item that confirms the statement we have made to the effect that the American Federation of Labor scabbed upon the I. W. W. strikers at Little Falls, New York, during the recent textile workers' strike.

Bosses Have Inning at Strike Hearing. Testimony Implicates A. F. of L. in Attempt to Break Strike.

Little Falls, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Evidence showing that the American Federation of Labor had received concessions not granted by the manufacturers to the Industrial Workers of the World was presented today before the State Board of Mediation at the hearing on the textile situation. Numerous witnesses were brought before the board and testified to having returned to work under the auspices of the A. F. of L. with increased wages while the I. W. W. strikers are still out.

According to the testimony, the A. F. of L. patched up affairs with the mill men and ordered its members back to work a month ago. Most of them returned and are getting more money than before.

The lumber workers of the Pacific Coast had better look twice before joining an organization that is loved by the boss and which has been found scabbing a thousand times in the past few years.



WHY HARD TIMES AND STARVATION IF THIS IS TRUE?

Lumber Workers! Unity or Division?

The lumber workers of the Pacific Northwest cannot hope for successful organization unless a campaign of education and organization is also carried on in the Great Lakes region and the great Southern timber belt.

The A. F. of L. proposes that the loggers join with them in the one section. They propose this without previous agitation. They propose this without even trying to organize in the South and the Great Lakes region. They dare not go into Montana camps, for there A. F. of L. scabbery upon timber workers is too well known and too fresh in the minds of the lumberjacks.

The International Shingle Weavers' Union and the I. W. W. have been on working terms right along. We have many I. W. W. men in the Shingle Weavers. There have been times when the Shingle Weavers would have joined the I. W. W. had it not been for a few of their misleaders.

We do not believe that the membership of the Shingle Weavers are parties to the deal where by their organization is used as a decoy duck for the bagging of loggers into the A. F. of L. Their own attitude with the A. F. of L. is one of toleration so long as the Shingle Weavers are left severely alone by the affiliated body.

We wish to point out one of the absurdities of the proposition to extend the jurisdiction of the Shingle Weavers to include the loggers. Shingles are made of cedar. Cedar is about 20 per cent of the timber in the Grays Harbor District. About 5 per cent of this 20 per cent is made into shingles. The International Shingle Weavers have a membership of less than 150 in the Grays Harbor District.

Critics of the I. W. W. say that the organization does not follow evolutionary lines because it does not have industrial unionism as an outgrowth of crafts. Yet these same persons would have the loggers believe that it is a natural thing for an organization dealing with but 5 per cent of the output of cedar wood only and having but a slight control over that small percentage, to take all loggers into membership. The plea is made that even though the I. W. W. has a larger membership in the Pacific Northwest than the Shingle Weavers', the latter has job control in some places.

But when we come to look at the nature of this job control we find that it is apparent but not real. It consists mainly in control of shingle mills owned co-operatively by shingle weavers, some of whom still retain membership in the union. It is control of small mills owned by Socialists—control by the consent of the controlled. Even with its lack of job control and with its small finances, the I. W. W. is the stronger organization of the two.

There is no disposition on the part of the I. W. W. to clash with the Shingle Weavers. The I. W. W. members have been content to pay dues to the Shingle Weavers rather than to injure that organization by pulling away entirely. There are few I. W. W. loggers who do not think that One Big Union of Forest and Lumber Workers will result from the growth of the I. W. W., and the final amalgamation of the two bodies. But in the interests of the lumber workers, the above facts are pointed out.

The growth of the I. W. W. has forced new methods upon the A. F. of L. Their old methods of faking the workers has been exposed. In the East they have taken many of our slogans and used them to fool the workers into their ranks. They have been found calling for "One Big Union," they have yelled "Solidarity," they have even labeled some of their outfits falsely with the name "Industrial Unionism." But when the workers joined they soon learned their mistake. The worst feature is that they have for the time being lost faith in all unionism.

There have been many cases where the A. F. of L. has organized workers into one body in an industry and then, after the first excitement died down, has forced them to join craft unions, splitting them into fragments and bringing about division in the ranks. That is just what they propose doing with the lumber workers.

In the series of articles sent out by the A. F. of L. is the following paragraph:

"Whenever the building trades or any portion of them would have a grievance against a building contractor, it would need but a note from the lumber workers' locals, pledging their support to their aggrieved fellow workers. A contractor would not hesitate long if he knew what the support of the lumber workers meant. Or if he tasted the power of these hitherto scorned

workers once, he would probably not do it again."

The person who penned that is either ignorant of the A. F. of L. or else is an adroit liar. The shingle weavers are organized. Did you ever hear of the carpenters refusing to use shingles from the scab mills?

In Denver, Colo., a little over a year ago, the mill men struck for better conditions. The millmen were a branch of the carpenters' union. But the carpenters continued to handle the scab milled lumber and union teamsters hauled it on the job fresh from the hands of the scabs. Those who protested were called "damned I. W. W. disturbers." We're proud to be that kind of disturbers.

Loggers, read the extract again. Notice that it says that you can help the building trades. It says nothing about the building trades helping you. Will you join a fake organization that proposed such one-sided solidarity?

Cast your eyes on Lawrence, Mass. Witness the scabbery of John Golden of the A. F. of L. Look to Little Falls, N. Y. Read the article on their scabbery as it appears elsewhere in this issue, taken from one of their own papers. Send for back copies of the "Worker" and read of the A. F. of L. treachery in the woods of Montana. Ask the A. F. of L. organizers why no attempt has been made to answer our articles showing up the crookedness of the San Francisco Labor Council of the A. F. of L. They cannot answer.

Ask the organizers why they did not organize last year. There was more money in their treasury then. The I. W. W. was weaker then. The Brotherhood of Timber Workers had not joined us at that time. Ask them why they waited until the I. W. W. began to make real headway before they started their little skin game.

The question of jurisdiction has made the A. F. of L. a joke throughout the world. In future issues we will deal with the jurisdictional quarrel that will arise if the loggers fall for the fake.

Get in touch with the camp delegate, loggers, and line up with the union of your class, or else write today for information to the Secretary of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Frank R. Schiele, 211 Occidental Ave., Rear, Seattle, Wash.

With the Construction Strikers at Eugene, Ore.

"Sh! Sh!" was the password in the little village of Junction City yesterday. The villagers of that little burg were startled upon receipt of the "news" (?) or rather the rumor, that those striking I. W. W.s, two hundred strong, were coming to "our town" to use violent means in keeping off the shipped scabs and taking off those already on the job.

Curtains were pulled down, children were put to bed earlier than usual, old flintlocks were oiled up and loaded, muskets of the type used in the days of the Rebellion were prepared for action, bills were put into pockets and old women were huddled together in different homes and houses, and the men, Oh! yes, the men—why the big, ignorant scissor-bills, they never did go to bed all night long. They paced the streets

of the village all night in anticipation of the coming of those terrible I. W. W.s.

While all this preparation was going on our pickets, to the number of 12, were sleeping the sleep of the just, ignorant of the activities of these villagers and, of course, also of the rumors.

Hold your breath! We are now coming to the crisis, as they say, of the melodramatic proceedings. The time came in early morning for the boys to arise and walk three miles to the depot, there to meet the men (?) who are being shipped to the struck job of the P. R. & E. Ry. They walked on and on and finally the little 2x4 depot came in sight and, lo and behold, there a multitude was gathered. The boys of course could not anticipate what could be the

cause of such a crowd gathered at the depot at 5 a. m. Closer and closer they came and finally the depot was reached. The mayor of the town and even the village cut-up and fool were there on that reception committee to meet the imaginary 200 I. W. W.s. The boys, twelve strong, of course, naturally mingled with the crowd. One of the boys being pointed out to the mayor as one of the pickets, was approached by "hizoner" and asked "Where are the rest of those two hundred of the I. W. W.s?" Stunned by the question, he replied: "In bed, of course, where you fellows ought to be." So violent were the words used by some of the "defenders of law and order," that the boys commenced

(Continued on page 4)

RIPLEY TO WHIP THE I. W. W.

Special telegram to Industrial Worker.

Alexandria, La., Jan. 18.—Merryville is still down. The Company is trying to do the work of thirteen hundred men with about two hundred scabs, suckers, and gunmen.

The lumberjacks will win sure if the rebels keep up their support.

Ripley, President of the Santa Fe Railroad is reported to be boasting that he was never beaten by a labor union and intends to whip the I. W. W. to a frazzle. What say the rebels?

On to Merryville. All funds and provisions for strikers should be sent to Chas. Cline, Merryville, La., who has been elected secretary, in place of Lee Lovejoy, resigned. All letters containing funds should be registered as our mail is being sabotaged. —COVINGTON HALL.

G. T. P. STRIKE CALLED OFF

The Grand Trunk Pacific strike has been called off by order of Local 326, I. W. W., Prince Rupert, B. C. This action was taken at the regular business meeting held on Jan. 9, 1913.

All demands have not been conceded but the strike forced action from the Dominion Government and really gained more than the strikers had hoped for.

Local 326 extends to the locals and all those who rendered assistance a hearty acknowledgment of their services.

Advantage will be taken of the agitation that has resulted so that the organization of the One Big Union may be forwarded.

SEATTLE WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Local 194, I. W. W., of Seattle, Wash., has scored another victory. Twenty-five members in the Diamond Shop of M. Vollman and Co., 1423 1/2 Second Ave., struck for pay for Xmas and New Years, and all legal holidays. They were out six days and went back to work with that demand granted. They also secured the discharge of an offensive forelady, pay for three days, and a verbal understanding that none of the present workers were to be dismissed until the close of the busy season.

The local is gaining steadily in membership and its members are always in a fighting mood. They have had numerous small strikes, pulled off at opportune times, and all were successful. They have certain shops picked out in which better conditions are to be forced and they predict that the tailors of Seattle will have the best conditions in the country within a year.

AID INDICTED MEN

Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The cases growing out of the textile strike here, which will probably come up in county court at Herkimer, N. Y., some time this week, number exactly thirteen. The prisoner whom the authorities apparently most want to "get" is Filippo Bochini, against whom five different indictments have been returned, four of these being for assault in the first degree and one of participating in a riot. Bochini is a man of 27 years, well-read and well-informed and a born fighter. He came here in the early days of the strike from Rochester, N. Y., as an Italian-speaker and voluntary organizer. Since he has been in jail he has been in jail he has devoted much of his time to the study of English which he could speak and understand only imperfectly before.

Benj. J. Legere's name appears in four indictments, three for assault and one for riot. Antonio Schietroma's case is the same. Four indictments also rest against Antonio Capuana, nil for assault. Fred Mirab, who is only 19 years old, must answer to two indictments, one for riot and one for "refusing to disperse from an assemblage" that was declared unlawful by Sheriff Moon of Herkimer county, this being a public meeting in Clinton Park. Indicted on the same charges also are Orazio Morlando, Rocco Pionena, Carlo Furillo, Antonio Preta, Demencio Bianchi, Pietro Cornacchio and Robert A. Bakeman. All of the last named were members of the original strike committee and that membership constituted their chief crime. Morlando must also answer to a separate charge of assaulting Chief of Police Long, who after the attempt of the police to break up the picket line on Oct. 30, got his brother and sought Morlando in the Phoenix Mill whom they pulled into a corridor there and gave a terrible beating. The names of Louis Lesnicki, Robert A. Bakeman, Harvey Simmons, Socialist alderman and Geo. R. Lunn, Socialist mayor of Schenectady, and Rona deGuerre, Fred Mirab, and John Leheney also figure in the charge of remaining in an unlawful assemblage and insulting the sheriff. The only indictment for second degree assault is that of Samuel Myton who is charged with slapping a policeman.

Women are not excepted. Helen Schloss, the young Socialist nurse who helped conduct the

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
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Jas. P. Thompson.....General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
P. Eastman, Jos. J. Ettor, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss.

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

"The paradise of the rich is made out of the hell of the poor."
Hugo.

A true measure of action: If it meets the masters' standard it has no worth from the workers' standpoint.

REASON FOR DELAY.

Three feet of snow upon the ground in the Northwest, trains away behind schedule time, drawings and copy not at hand, and a slight misunderstanding in the publishing plant, will account for the delay in delivery of the "Industrial Worker" last week. Accidents and snow storms will happen.

WORKERS PAY NO TAXES.

The working class is robbed at the point of production. As a class the workers pay no taxes. The difference between what the workers produce and what they receive in wages is surplus value. Taxes are paid from this surplus value that is stolen from the workers. To worry about taxation questions is like taking sides in a fight of a band of robbers as to what proportions each should receive of the loot. The point is to organize industrially at the point of production to stop the robbery.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

An interesting list of the opponents of the general strike, sabotage, and revolutionary, direct action, industrial unionism would disclose some such personages as these:

General Harrison Grey Otis, Victor Berger, E. J. Zeeland, W. J. Ghent, C. W. Post, Robert Hunter, John Kirby, Morris Hillquit, Wm. J. Burns, Daniel De Leon, Samuel Gompers, A. M. Simons, Annie Morgan, Ernest Untermann, Billy Sunday, John M. O'Neil.

Each day brings added proof that our enemies are our greatest asset. Look over the list again and see if Marx was not correct when he stated that the workers must free themselves.

WHAT IS THE REASON?

We dislike to use space in making appeals to the locals and members to do their duty by the "Industrial Worker."

Nothing disgusts the average reader more than the "Help! Help! About to Suspend!" wails that clutter the columns of the radical press.

The support given to this paper during the summer and fall was inspiring. But for the past few weeks we have lacked several hundred dollars of meeting current expenses.

Support from workers outside the I. W. W. has increased each week but support from the membership has decreased of late.

If the fault is ours, let us know; if yours, remedy it.

There is no danger of suspension but we do find the paper seriously hampered at a critical time by the lack of funds.

Don't make us appeal again. Give your criticism, if any; also your support.

THE RISKS OF CAPITAL.

The following clipping from the Des Moines Capital clearly shows that the risks of the laborers are nothing compared with the tremendous "risks of capital!"

"A human hand protruding from tons of cement, the frames of which were removed several days ago, was found in one of the concrete pillars of the government dam across the Mississippi, at Keokuk, Ia., and explains the disappearance several weeks ago of one of the laborers.

The man's body is embedded in the solid concrete and is likely to stay there, as to blast it out would destroy not only the body, but a great part of one of the largest blocks of cement composing the dam."

This is simply added proof that the government doesn't give a dam for a workingman.

CHARITY A RAW FAKE.

Some muckraker should get a line on the fake of charity and expose it. The article would be well worth reading.

Charity is a business. It is commercialized. It is as much a matter of commerce as is white-slaving or putting pasteboard soles on shoes. It is just as honest, just as upright as business.

There are books written on methods of pulling the leg of philanthropic plutes. There is an army of mental and moral prostitutes of both sexes, as well as some sexless creatures, living off the profits from immense charity endowments. The endowments are invested so as to rob the workers. The profits of the investment support charity magazines and settle-

ment workers. Occasionally a few cents dribble back into the hands of those who are robbed in the first place.

Where charity does give immediate aid to a suffering family, it destroys their fighting qualities. It is an insult to the workers to be given cast-off clothes when they have produced fine woollens. Charity has ceased to cover a multitude of sins. The sins show forth. Charity stinks. A self-respecting person will have none of it.

Here, for instance, is a plea from the Christian Mission and Industrial Association of Los Angeles, Cal.:

"Will you kindly give us any discarded Clothing, Shoes, Furniture, Utensils, in short, anything you can spare. This will help us in our Relief Work, and in this way you will have a part in helping our less fortunate brothers and sisters."

Laying aside the question of the fakes perpetrated by these Industrial Association in getting material under false promises, and stripping the unfortunate workers of their last cent in exchange for goods of doubtful value, it might be well to find out who is backing this degrading stunt.

On a card issued by the Los Angeles Association is the statement that the stunt is endorsed by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. This association has systematically forced wages down. It has done all things possible to make the lot of the workers worse. It is the prime cause of the condition in Los Angeles that makes charity seem necessary.

Great are the fakes of capitalism. Greatest among them is the fake of charity.

A POLITICAL ASYLUM.

In theory the United States offers a refuge to the oppressed of other nations. This is particularly held to be true of what are termed political refugees. But actions speak louder than words.

Edward F. Mylius agitated against the monarchial form of government in England. His paper was conducted in France. One of his attacks was upon the king. Mylius had fairly conclusive proof that the king found favor in the company of other women than the Queen. He was arrested for seditious libel when he entered England. The charge was changed to criminal libel and Mylius was sentenced to serve one year in jail.

When he attempted to enter the United States he was held by the authorities and the probabilities are that deportation will follow. If this action can be taken without a strong protest it can be expected that even the slight freedom claimed by the United States will speedily be cast aside.

The fact of the matter is that the only place where freedom, equality, etc., exist today is in the campaign speeches of such senators as Lorimer and in the Fourth of July addresses by advance agents for the Powder and Steel Trusts.

SABOTAGE.

No theory, no philosophy, no line of action is so good as its advocates claim nor so bad as painted by its critics. Sabotage is no exception to this rule.

Sabotage, according to the capitalists and the political socialists, is synonymous with murder, rapine, arson, theft; it is illogical, vile, unethical, reactionary, destructive of society itself.

To the anarchist theorists it is the main weapon of industrial warfare, overshadowing mass solidarity, industrial formation, and disciplined action. Some even go so far as to claim that sabotage can usher in the new social order.

Somewhere between these two extreme views can be found the truth about sabotage.

Three versions are given of the source of the word.

The best known one is that a striking French weaver cast his wooden shoe—called a sabot—into the delicate mechanism of the loom upon leaving the mill. The confusion that resulted, acting to the workers' benefit, brought to the front a line of tactics that took the name of Sabotage.

Sabotage is also said to mean slow work, the idea being that the wooden shoes are clumsy and motion is therefore slow.

The third idea is that sabotage is coined from the slang term that means "putting the boots" to the employers by directly striking at his profits without leaving the job.

The derivation, however, is unimportant. It is the thing itself that is causing a commotion among employers and politicians. What then is sabotage?

Sabotage means the destruction of profits to gain a definite, revolutionary, economic end. It has many forms. It may mean the destroying of raw materials destined for a steel factory or shop. It may be the spoiling of a finished product. It may mean the destruction of parts of machinery or even the whole machine. It may mean working slow. It may mean poor work. It may mean misshipping packages, giving overweight to customers, pointing out defects in goods, using the best materials where adulteration is desired by the employer, and the telling of trade secrets. In fact, it has as many variations as there are different lines of work.

Note this important point, however. Sabotage does not seek nor desire to take a human life. Neither is it directed against the consumer, except where wide publicity has been given to the fact that the sabotaged product is under the ban. A boycotted product is at all times a fit subject for sabotage. Sabotage strikes at the employer in his vital spot, his heart and soul, in other words, his pocketbook. The consumer gets hit only when he interposes himself between the two combatants.

On the other hand, sabotage is simply one of the many weapons in labor's arsenal. It is by no means the greatest one. Solidarity action is mightier than the courageous acts of a few. Industrial formation gives a strength not to be obtained by mere tactics. Discipline is necessary if we are to build the new society as well as destroy the old. Sabotage is merely a means to an end; a means that under certain conditions might be done away with and the end still be gained.

Sabotage will sometimes be misused, flagrantly so; the same is true of every one of labor's weapons. The main concern is whether the use of sabotage will destroy the power of the master class in such a manner as to give to the workers a greater measure of industrial control. On that point depends its usefulness to the working class.

The question will be discussed in these columns each week so that some conclusion may be had as to what is the power of sabotage and what its limitations.

SYNDICALISM—WHAT IT MEANS

In the International for January is an article by Andre Tridon, entitled "Syndicalism—What It Means." It is well worth reading. A portion is herewith reproduced:

"Anarchism, socialism and trade unionism have been at various times greatly feared, savagely attacked or naively worshipped. Enter now a new ism which the ill-informed consider as anarchism minus bombs, or as socialism minus the tyrant state, or as trade unionism minus prohibitive entrance fees. We allude to syndicalism. When capitalists and workingmen realize its tremendous import, the ones will fear it and attack it, the others worship it more than any other factor of social upheaval.

At first glance syndicalism seems to be a resume of all these labor "isms" and yet it has little in common with any of them. It is not anarchism. Anarchism has no modern solution to offer for any of the modern problems and its only chance of success would be the reopening, for the use of a mysteriously regenerated mankind, of a Garden of Eden watched over by a most energetic snake killer. Syndicalism does not contemplate a return to idyllic Nature; it looks forward to a matter-of-fact tomorrow, wiser by all the accomplishments of yesterday and today.

Syndicalism is not socialism. Socialists would in fifty years or a century elect a majority of their representatives to Parliament, and then a powerful state clad in dogmatic armor would force goodness down upon us. Syndicalism is unwilling to wait, and does not consider that the omnipotence of state socialism would add much to the joys of the world.

Syndicalism is not trade unionism. Unions aim at benefitting their own members, that is, some two million people out of one hundred million, regardless of what may befall the other ninety-eight millions. Syndicalism dreams of gathering the hundred million into "One Big Union," favoring none and excluding none.

In the two countries where the new labor movement is making the quickest strides, United States and France, syndicalism is still an outgrowth of other organized bodies. In France the syndicalist groups form the radical wing of the Confederation Generale du Travail. In America the socialists, who have become converted to syndicalism, retain for sentimental reasons their membership in the Socialist party. The syndicalist locals, however, are welcoming in large numbers new members without any previous party affiliations.

In the Independent for Jan. 9, Tridon has another article, entitled "The Workers Only Hope—Direct Action." A paragraph appears below. It serves as a partial explanation of the objection we raise to the use of the terms "syndicalism" and "industrial unionism" as being synonymous.

"It may be mentioned before going any further that American syndicalists prefer to be spoken of as industrialists. This for two reasons: It is only recently that the French word "syndicalisme" has acquired its present connotation ("syndicat" meaning simply union). Furthermore certain anarchist groups in this country wish to be known as "syndicalist circles," with which the Industrial Workers of the World repudiate all affiliation."

BREVITY.

By Phineas Eastman.

You, who read and keep posted on our movement for emancipation of the workers of the world, must observe how hard it is to induce the workers as a whole to do likewise.

This is the most serious proposition confronting the movement. Many slaves who attend meetings regularly and pay their dues, etc., will not read our literature or papers.

We should condense some of our fine educational pamphlets into a brief synopsis of the vital principles of industrial unionism, so that a tired slave can assimilate the contents in a short time, without tiring his patience. Our membership would welcome such an easy road to the knowledge, which, they all admit, is essential to success.

Let several of our gifted quill pushers bend their gigantic minds to this task and by earnest application, in friendly rivalry, see which one can turn out the briefest masterpiece along this line.

If the new pamphlet covered but a few pages, printed in bold type, it would fill a long felt want. Local secretaries, or other capable members, could read this short work at meetings as often as deemed necessary. Then the failure of locals to get jaw smiths would not cause members to lose interest in the organization.

What a fine work Herve's "Patrolism and the Worker" is, we who have read it know. Also, "The Right to be Lazy," "How Capitalism Has Hypnotized Society," and St. John's "I. W. W.—Its History, Structure and Methods," but how many, after a hard day's work, will read these rather long pamphlets? Few indeed!

Be quick and be brief. The pamphlet is necessary.

OUR LAND PROGRAM.

By John Panner.

The best way to organize the small self-employed farmers and tenant farmers would be to charter them as a fraternal organization, as we do our propaganda leagues, otherwise we would have to change our constitution to read "The I. W. W. shall be composed of members of the working class." Instead of "actual wage workers."

The Marxian students claim that the small farmer is not exploited but that he is a small business man without capital. He seems to be like a Hermaphrodite.

If the small farmer is organized in the I. W. W., the farmers should have locals, and the farm wage workers should have separate locals in order to protect their own interests.

A red hot revolutionary leaflet might be written appealing to the small farmers to organize. If they will stand for revolutionary ideas and actions, we could take a chance in all of our literature on the agricultural problem. We should try to destroy the idea of small farms with fences around them, and advocate co-

operative farming on a large scale. Where the farmer would have to have an extra man during the harvest, an understanding could be had with the wage workers' locals. Those farmers who have to employ labor often, could be given a withdrawal card.

Let us hear from members of the Redlands and Imperial Valley locals. They are all actual agricultural wage workers.

POLITICAL SOCIALISM—CAPTURING THE GOVERNMENT.

Fellow Worker B. E. Nilsson has written a pamphlet that will cause a revolution in the minds of those political socialists who read it. As its basis the author takes the conflicts that are springing up in the revolutionary movement and declares that the question is: What can the workers gain or lose by political action? The slight harmony that comes from the avoidance of an open and thorough discussion is dearly bought, says the writer, and the pamphlet is sent out to show that the workers have nothing to gain through political action. There is absolutely no hint of personalities in the little work and we predict that it will take the best minds among the political socialists to even attempt an answer. The price is 10 cents, \$4 per hundred. The pamphlet may be obtained of the author by addressing Box 2116, Sta. A, Portland, Ore.

Two paragraphs showing that self-government is gained by experience are especially important.

"But it is of even greater importance to know if the workers are competent to manage production before this power is placed in their hands. Participation in a political campaign is absolutely no evidence that the workers have the ability or training for voluntary co-operation in production. The nations and classes which in the past have acquired the right of self-government, have demonstrated their ability, and have laid the foundation of their new government while they were struggling for freedom. This program we are speaking of proposes to capture the government and the means of production by means of a political party, and then the industrial control is to be donated to a class which has no experience in voluntary co-operation of self-government. If such a program is put into effect it would be absolutely necessary to have another organization which has taken an active non-political part in the revolution: and the success of the program will be proportional to the part which this non-political organization takes in the revolutionary struggle.

Carrying this reasoning to a logical conclusion, it means there will be the least danger of industrial mismanagement if the non-political organization is allowed to accomplish the revolution without political assistance or interference, because that will give the workers the greatest amount of experience in voluntary co-operation and self-government."

WHAT A SYSTEM.

From the Coming Nation.

What a system, anyway.
Some must work for little pay,
Others have no work to do
And are in a pretty stew,
Some don't have to work at all
And on servants they can call,
Some have everything to eat
And a house on Easy street,
Others live in shabby shacks
And have rags upon their backs,
Some must worry, fret and strive
Just to keep themselves alive,
To exist from day to day,
What a system, anyway.

A Holland Socialist Club has been organized in Chicago to spread industrial union and socialist ideas among their countrymen in America. Those wishing to aid should communicate with the secretary, Holl. Soc. Prop. Club, 6159 S. Elizabeth St., Chicago, Ill.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

Their conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 16 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song Book today.

Johanson Turns on Sammy Gompers!

(By Thomas McConnell, Jr.)

This is right from the inside, boys. We might call it a confession in which Old Gompers is the head villain.

It was made by Antone Johanson before about one thousand witnesses in Jefferson Square hall, San Francisco, December 29. Johanson has been one of the Gompers gang in California for years.

He has held the position of business agent for the State Building Trades Council for a long time.

Only a few months ago he stood up in the Labor Council, in defense of Gompers and said: "Say what you like about him, but Gompers is a fine old fellow."

But on December 29th, Johanson, like all who had a spark of manhood in them, was frothing over the wholesale railroading of union men at Indianapolis. He used his tongue to flay the cringing, shaking cowards in labor's ranks who stood with the bosses and barked at the heels of the indicted men, "Let the law take its course."

He mentioned Gompers as one of the yellow curs in labor ranks, who put the knife into the men at Indianapolis.

We present the substance of what he said, giving what we consider the most important parts of his speech, which was long, and not to be presented verbatim, although Mr. Johanson and his friends were not only willing but anxious that I should have it from the stenographer.

He presented Gompers as capital's greatest aid, not only in its efforts to keep down wages, but in its pouncings upon militant leaders in the ranks of the A. F. of L.

He said that one of the big men in the Gompers cabinet is in the employ of the United States secret service department.

We put Johanson's assertion that one of Gompers' aids is a paid spy in emphasis because Johanson shouted it out very loudly, and said that he would prove it, if the Gompers gang asked him to do so.

He said that Gompers with his cowardly tongue, and through his cowardly silence, has twice aided capital in the prosecution and conviction of union men.

He presented Gompers as a cringing, skulking, crawling lackey of capitalism, with a knife up his sleeve, which he will use upon all fighting men, just as he used it on the ironworkers.

He presented a picture of the recent convention of the A. F. of L. in which Gompers and his gang frowned upon every mention of the men who were standing up in the master's court at Indianapolis.

He told how Gompers, in his executive office, held up a prison picture of Tveitmoe, published in a labor journal in California, and said: "If I had known this in the beginning, I would have kept clear of such men as this."

Continuing Johanson said:

"Had it not been for the California delegates at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, that body would have been silent regarding the trial at Indianapolis. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor ignored the situation, except to denounce Detective Burns and to declare that the McNamara were criminally insane or insanely criminal."

"I challenge any of Gompers' friends to take me to task when I say he has not acted with courage. I know that Gompers, John Mitchell and other members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor were afraid to face the issue. They took advantage of Tveitmoe when he was in trouble. This they did to protect the 'respectability' of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

"Tveitmoe knew this. He told me I could tell the world how these persons have treated him, and that if I did not tell it, he would at the first opportunity. I am sorry for Gompers and his associates. Don't they know that the Steel Trust is behind the trial at Indianapolis? Don't they know that the Steel Trust annually murders 1000 working men and cripples 3500? Don't they know that this vicious combination works its employees 12 hours a day, seven days a week, for an average wage of \$409 per year?"

"The Steel Trust is murdering more people every month than these forty men on trial in Indianapolis could do in a lifetime, even if they were the kind of men the Steel Trust and Judge Anderson would have us believe."

"I hope you will refuse to accept the verdict of guilt and will refuse to believe that your brothers at Indianapolis were given a fair trial."

Johanson presented Gompers as an old man who has outlived his usefulness (if he was at any time useful) as a labor leader.

He presented Gompers as an old man who is bound and fettered by capitalistic respectability.

And we all know that capitalistic respectability lives off the earnings of women in brothels, that it robs the weak, and starves the fool, and whips the blind, and breaks the heart of the little child with hard work, and that it does all these deeds for profit.

Johanson presented Gompers as a millstone about the neck of labor.

He presented Gompers as an old man of the sea on the back of labor.

Johanson said the American Federation could not cope with the Steel Trust.

But he wished us all to understand that he believed in the craft style of organization.

He said many other things which we omit, not because Johanson and his friends were not willing that the Industrial Worker should have the words from his stenographer, but because of the lack of space.

He did not tell us why the A. F. of L. could not fight the Steel Trust. He might have presumed that we knew. If so, he was right.

We know why the A. F. of L. is insignificant as a fighting force before the gigantic industrial combines of today.

Progress has swept on since the A. F. of L. was organized, in the dim long ago. But the A. F. of L. has stood stock still.

This is an age of solidarity. Capital has drawn together its forces. What was once a collection of little money hills, each standing independent of the other; is now one great, towering mountain of wealth and power, in the possession of a few men.

But the A. F. of L. is still what it was in the days of long ago—a little collection of dung heaps. Compared with the Steel Trust, the biggest international in the A. F. of L. is like a dung heap at the foot of Mount Shasta.

The Steel Trust is a giant with mailed fists, a bloody sword, and thick armor.

The A. F. of L. is a fool with a stuffed club, and bells in its hat.

The Steel Trust is terribly up-to-date. The A. F. of L. is terribly out-of-date.

The Steel Trust is organized along scientific lines, and operated along scientific lines. Its influence is deep in the United States government. It owns courts, and judges and legislators. The Steel Trust is in the hands of up-to-date men, in the hands of experts in diplomacy, experts in organization, experts in mechanics, experts in metals, experts in every old thing that you might mention. The Steel Trust is a colossal thing. Louis Brandes, writing of it, in La Follette's Weekly, says:

"Did you ever stop to realize that Judge Gary, George W. Perkins, J. Pierpont Morgan and a few other men high in the United States Steel Corporation wield power greater than that of kings? The Steel Trust is capitalized at one billion six hundred millions of dollars, but its directors are directors of fifty-nine of the greatest banks in the country. They control forty great manufacturing establishments. They hold the reins of power over more than half the railroads of the country, and they are the controlling power in hundreds of traction, water, gas, telephone and electric companies. The total amount of wealth they control is very nearly \$20,000,000,000."

In an age of combination, the A. F. of L. is a moss-backed thing of many units. In an age of amalgamation, it stands for disruption. Its laws forbid amalgamation in the terms of industry, but compel one little gang of men to stand alone before a great industrial combine, while other unions in the industry stay at work. The Steel Trust swept the Tin Plate Workers' Union into the discard. It has driven the Lake Seamen's Union off the Great Lakes.

The Lake Seamen and the Tin Plate Workers stood alone before the Steel Trust.

The balance of the labor movement was bound and fettered by the laws made by such men as Gompers.

So Louis Brandes can write in La Follette's Weekly:

"The anti-labor policy of the Steel Trust has been prosecuted for the past eight years, with the result that every labor union within its industry has been destroyed, with the single exception of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union."

The great giants of finance, J. P. Morgan and the rest, are progressive men in their business. They were progressive while young, and they kept pace with the times. When they grew old, they hired young men to give new life and new blood and new thought to the business. They kept their eyes open for the expert always. They kept their doors wide-open for the man with the new idea.

The American Federation of Labor is as new as Samuel Gompers, as modern as Gompers, as militant as Gompers. Gompers is a sorry old man; a stupid old man, a cowardly old man, an old man who clings to the past. Gompers has closed the doors to progress. He has closed them to the new idea. Instead of welcoming the young man of the new age, the old fellow has slammed the door in his face, and behind that miserable old door, the old fossil stands trembling, as the old savages of ancient days trembled in superstitious fear when the young trampled upon tradition.

It is pitiful to see the hundreds of young men, good, strong working class stock, hanging to this old man's shirt-tails, contaminated by him, made useless by him, instead of fighting to emancipate the working class from such fearful, soul-grinding institutions as the United States Steel Corporation.

Gompers reminds me always of Old Fagin, of the Dickens novel, who corrupted the young, and made scoundrels and sneaks of them.

The United States Steel Corporation is a dreadful thing. It is like a pestilence in this land. It works men twelve hours a day, and pays them starvation wages. The whole country knows what dreadful places the steel mills are. They are a disgrace to civilization.

What a great cause is ours to fight for! There are the little children who go to work in their teens, and the unfortunate women who slave their lives away, and the broken men—our people—our children, our sisters, our wives and mothers, our fathers and brothers and selves.

How long will men come into movement of the poor, not to give it life and strength, but to live upon it, to sap its strength, as vultures eat the heart away?

How long will there be slinking curs, and sneaks and cowards who prevent the workers from coming together as a class, as a solidly organized class which will present an unbroken front to the modern industrial combines?

The boss is continually taking the old tools away from us. We are six on the job today, but tomorrow the boss may come in with a new machine which will enable one of us to do the work of five. He took away the old hammer and chisel, which used to permit us to work all day in the caking of a few feet of metal, and he gave us instead the new air-calker, which will calk fifty yards in a day, thus cutting the job to a few days, where once it lasted a month.

This is the age of improvement. Machines have come in to do not only your work, but the

work of a dozen others. Once there were jobs enough for all. I don't know how long ago that was. But today, with the machine on the job, there is no room for half of us, and we find half a dozen men for one job.

It's the new era. The whirl of the aeroplane is in the air, the buzz of the automobile, the rattle of the automatic hammer, the sweep of the steam shovel, the thunderings of gigantic industrial combinations. But the American Federation of Labor is still the old oaken bucket that hangs in the well. The granite walls of new masters have risen about us, great giants whose money bags cast black shadows from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The master's house is a granite fort today, and his weapon is hard and heavy steel.

And your weapon, Mr. Craftsman—what is it? It's the wind-blown bladder called the American Federation of Labor. You are fighting the great granite kings, with a bladder of wind called craft unionism, the weapon of the fool.

In the eyes of J. P. Morgan, you are so many gangs of idiots, ruled by an old clown.

What is Gompers doing with the unemployed problem? Nothing. The man is incapable, mentally and physically, to cope with it.

Most of the unfortunate men in his organization, the leaders, don't know that machinery is mainly responsible for the ever-present army of unemployed. They will say:

"Jim Jones is out of work, and there's no machinery in his trade." They don't know that John Black, who was hired to take Jim's place for less wages, was displaced by a new machine in another trade. So they try to solve the unemployed problem by whining to cities and states for the building of unnecessary roads.

The only solution of the unemployed problem is the shortening of the workday, so as to make work for all, in other words, divide up the job. In the Steel Trust plant's, for instance, one man is compelled to do the work of two men. Is not twelve hours the work of two men? In San Francisco, each teamster does the work of two. Ten hours is too much work for one man. Now, if we cut the workday in the steel mills in half, and lowered it all over the land, by a rational organization, such as the Industrial Workers of the World, which aims to paralyze a whole industry, as it did to the Woolen Trust, then each man would be sure of a job.

What does the boss do with the unemployed? Put them to work on roads? No. He uses them to scab on the others. He makes them underbid the man on the job, thus battering wages down.

In every A. F. of L. strike, the A. F. of L. chickens come home to roost. The men who were left out in the cold by an organization which does not aim to organize the working class as a whole, but merely asks them to unite against one another in a fight for jobs, these men get a job when the other fellow goes on strike.

It's a dirty bird that fouls its own nest, as Gompers has fouled his.

CLEVELAND NOTES

By George H. Swasey.

Hungarian Local No. 14, Automobile Workers, I. W. W., has reorganized and opened a hall on the West Side, Cleveland, Ohio.

Packing House Workers were recently organized into Local Union No. 145. They are mainly German and Bohemians, 74 members in all. Foreign literature is urgently needed.

Local 33, Metal and Machinery Workers, has formerly taken in members of other lines of work. This stopped job agitation to some extent and is being remedied by the formation of a mixed local for recruiting work. The local recommends that all mixed locals pay strict attention to the forming of industrial locals when 20 members in one industry have been gained.

Branch No. 1 will be turned into a mixed local.

Branch No. 2, Russian, is not very active through lack of literature in their language.

Branch No. 3, Bohemians, is more active than even the English branch. An extra fine speaker, who is always hustling, is the reason.

Branch No. 4, Slavonians and Croatians, are the rebellious slaves who are still conducting the strike at the Cuyler Woven Wire Fence Co. The boss hires scabs but examines all applicants personally for fear of saboteurs. The boss is stubborn, but is losing money daily and the strikers hope to win.

A city central committee was recently organized and will bear all agitation expenses.

To get the members better acquainted a smoker was given on January 11. Similar entertainments will be frequently given.

Another local is being formed and news of same will be given later.

Weather conditions prevent regular street meetings but the sentiment of the workers is crystallizing and in the spring we will make a great step toward building up the One Big Union.

THE REBEL FARMERS OF THE SOUTH.

As a contribution to the discussion of the tenant farmer question we are reprinting an editorial by Covington Hall from the initial issue of The Lumberjack.

"The working farmers of the South, the farmers who farm the farms, have always been a rebellious breed. They have never tamely submitted to tyranny and enslavement, as witness the fierce fight made by the Kentucky and Tennessee tobacco farmers against the Tobacco Trust and the splendid record of the Louisiana and Texas farmers in support of the lumberjacks in their long two years' battle against the Lumber Trust. They are, these working farmers, a splendid breed, filled with deathless love of liberty and zealots in the cause of true democracy. There will be no finer legion in Freedom's army than is now marshalling for the conquest of the world for the workers than these working farmers of the South. This is and has always been the belief of the writer. Like the Forest and Lumber and Oil Workers they truly have 'nothing but their chains to lose.' When they find that the I. W. W.'s land

motto is: "Whose the sweat, theirs the land;" that it has no hifalutin scheme of salvation to be imposed on them; that, while aiding them all it can in all their struggles, it will leave to farmers the solution of farm problems; that it considers no one a farmer except the man who tills and cultivates the soil; that it seeks to establish a free market between the workers, a system of exchange where the parasite cannot rob the producer; that all it asks of them is to take their place as an Industrial Union of Agriculture in the One Big Union of the Working Class and march on with all the children of Toil to industrial freedom in an Industrial Democracy, the working farmers of the South will be in the vanguard of the world's rebellious toilers. They are my people. I know the! This is my faith in them. They have never yet been found lacking or hanging back when human liberty was at stake, and so I say the place of the farmer proletarian of the South is in the One Big Union."

COLUMBUS SOCIALIST COMMITS SABOTAGE.

The National Socialist of Washington, D. C., shows plainly that it does not know anything about lumber conditions by some absurd statements made in an attempt to answer a recent editorial in the "Industrial Worker" dealing with sabotage.

"The Columbus Socialist, having an editor addicted to second-hand thinking, sabotages the article and prints it as their own. Here it is:

This Man and this Saw.

"The Industrial Worker," Spokane, Wash., of December 26, which urges the lumber workers to practice sabotage, says, among other things:

"Sabotage may mean the driving of spikes into the logs or even into the trees. Some uncivilized loggers have threatened to drive one twenty-penny spike a day for every nickel that is cut from their wages. Terrible! No good, honest, Christian, gentlemanly logger would do anything like that. It isn't good for the mill saws."

And there you are. A saw running against a "twenty-penny spike" would certainly go into shivers. At the same time, it would probably kill the man who tended the saw. And why not carry the idea out and wreck a train when the owning corporation would not grant concessions? There is really no difference, except the unimportant fact that more people would be killed in wrecking the train than in wrecking the saw."

It is a safe bet that the saw would lose some teeth and Weyerhaeuser some of his ill-gotten profits but as for the man at the saw getting killed or even injured, such a thing is impossible. The guy that wrote the article has probably never seen the inside of a saw mill. It is quite possible that he never worked for wages in his life. It is from the ranks of the lawyers without clients, preachers without pulpits, crookish business men without customers and professional politicians that the wall against sabotage arises.

ROSEFINE REBELS IN ACTION.

By Phineas Eastman.

C. L. Filigno recently effected the transfer into the I. W. W. of the B. T. W. local at Rosepine, La. Several men are hard at this work in the Southern District.

The Rosepine local had an extra large attendance at the transfer meeting. The prelude was the singing of the "Red Flag" by the bunch to an accompaniment played by Mrs. Filigno. (Please pass the rice.)

A donation of \$10 was made to the Merryville strikers; \$5 to Shirley Buxton, the star States witness at Lake Charles, whom the Saw Dust Ring is bounding from place to place for telling the truth at the Grabow trial; \$10 for poor little Mrs. Ferro, whose husband died in jail from the gunshot wound he received at Grabow and the beating after.

Mrs. Ferro has four little children and we have so much to carry down here in the Southern District, that we cannot do as much for her as we wish to. You rebels in the West get busy and get up a benefit for her and send the proceeds to Mrs. Mary Ferro, De Ridder, La.

Down with Capitalists, big and little! Up with the workers of all colors and nationalities! I. W. W. and Solidarity, forever!

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS TO ORGANIZE.

Inviting another clash with the American Federation of Labor in the industrial arena of the Pacific Coast and the Northwest, the Industrial Workers of the World has begun the organization of tailoring trades employed in this section of the nation.—Portland Labor Press.

We admit it. But in organizing the garment workers, tailors, pressers, etc., the I. W. W. never makes any deal with the boss nor will it organize the workers to scab. When the craft union strikes that is also a signal for the industrialists to cease work until the difficulty is settled. Can the A. F. of L. guarantee as much?

NEW CLOTHING WORKERS' LOCAL.

Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 187, is the latest offspring of the I. W. W. It is doing well and has shown a good growth since its birth two weeks ago. The local is chartered by the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers until such time as the clothing workers shall have sufficient numbers to form a department.

San Francisco is the home of this lusty infant. The secretary is Wm. Negri, 2727 Pine Street. All clothing workers who go to Frisco should immediately transfer and help the baby grow.

C. KELLOGG IS MISSING.

Fellow worker C. Kellogg, one of the P. E. & E. strikers at Eugene, Ore., left the hall of Local 88, I. W. W., about two weeks ago on a mission pertaining to the strike. He has not been heard from since. Foul play is suspected. Information as to his whereabouts should be sent to Local 88, Box 47, Eugene, Ore.

WAS IT MURDER?

Julius Hoedt, a smelter employe of Douglas, Ariz., was recently arrested on a charge of drunkenness. He was thrown into the local jail by a "model" policeman, in spite of the fact that all the prisoners were released on suspended sentence on account of the condition of the prison. The next morning Hoedt was found dead—frozen to death.

The coroners jury, in an effort to cover up the murder of the worker, brought in a verdict that reads like the symptoms in a fake medicine advertisement.

According to this report Hoedt died from aortic insufficiency and mitral stenosis. His kidney and liver showed signs of infection. His lungs showed signs of tuberculosis. He had heart animation. These are very nice terms to apply to murder by freezing.

Meanwhile Rockefeller continues to be in such a state as to be unable to testify on the witness stand. No classes are there.

Shirt Factory Workers' Union No. 210, I. W. W., has been organized in Patterson, N. J. The workers are mainly women and children. The cutters, operators, starchers, ironers and all others are in the one organization. John De Graff is the organizer. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has been addressing the workers in English and there have been speakers in other languages as well. An attempt will soon be made to reduce the hours from ten to eight.

Speaking in Salt Lake City before a large and appreciative audience, W. D. Haywood stated that the Bingham strike of the W. F. of M. could easily be won if the railroad men refused to haul scabs or scab-mined ore. If the strike is lost the blame rests upon the railway crafts and those misleaders who have prevented their organization industrially.

All mail intended for Local 327, I. W. W., should be addressed to Henry Larsen, 2626 Uter street, Bellingham, Wash.

CHICAGO I. W. W. TO GIVE BALL.

Chicago workers should make preparations to attend the Second Annual International Concert and Ball soon to be given by the I. W. W. locals of Chicago. The big doings will be pulled off in Vorwaerts' Turner Hall, 12th St. and Western Ave. The proceeds will go to the press. The Musicians' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. will furnish the joy noise and the stunt will last from 2:30 in the afternoon until 1 o'clock or later. Twenty-five musicians will be on hand, and several foreign singing societies will help to entertain. It will be one of the biggest affairs ever held by the Chicago locals. Date not given in communication.

THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ARTURO GIOVANNITTI.

Current Opinion, formerly Current Literature, has an excellent article in the January number on "The Social Significance of Arturo Giovanni." The closing paragraph is this:

"Such is the man we have called a social portent. For it is surely an ominous thing that a young man of good family, well educated, markedly religious by nature, coming to this land in search of freedom and opportunity, actively associated with the church in its missionary work among the poor, should in a few years be transformed by his experiences into an extreme revolutionary, bitter against authority of all kinds, flouting the Constitution and denying God. If there is such a thing as a social portent, Arturo Giovanni is one."

The article is accompanied with an exceptionally good portrait of Giovanni. All who can should read the article.

Several live agitators are wanted in Denver, Colo. Propaganda is taking hold and organization is needed. Local 26 and 133 meet at the open headquarters, 1850 Arapahoe St. Pay them a visit.

NEW POLISH PAMPHLET—STRAJK GENERALNY.

Haywood's historical speech in New York City on the General Strike has been translated and published in Polish. This pamphlet is bound in an attractive cover and contains a photo of Haywood. It will be a good seller. Price 5c a copy, \$3.00 per hundred. Other Polish pamphlets on hand are "Industrial Unionism" by Debs at 10c and "Why Strikes Are Lost, How to Win" by Trautman at 5c. Order from Vincent St. John, Room 307 164 W. Washington St., Chicago.

SOLIDARITY.

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters as well as general news of the class struggle.

Subscription price is \$1.00 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2c per copy. You need it as well as the "Worker."

Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

Before the Jury at Salem, Mass. Speech stenographically reported and published verbatim in a 120 page pamphlet. Revolutionary to the core. A scathing arraignment of the wage system.

Nicely bound. Large type. 25c per copy. \$10.00 per 100. Send all orders to Vincent St. John, 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

DIRECTORY OF LOCALS

Australian Administration, Industrial Workers of the World—Ed Moyle, General Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide. Adelaide Local—R. Powell, Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide. Sydney Local—George G. Reeve, Secretary-Treasurer, 2122 Cumberland Street, Sydney. Auckland Local—F. H. Torrey, Secretary-Treasurer, Queen's Building, Wellesley St., Auckland (New Zealand). Christ Church Local—Syd. Kingsford, Secretary-Treasurer, 8 Jude's Building, Christ Church (New Zealand).

Were Men Jobbed at Indianapolis?

Detective Wm. J. Burns was connected with the alleged dynamite conspiracy case at Indianapolis. That alone would cause any decent person to suspect that the verdict was not on the square. According to generally accepted statements, Burns is a liar, a jury briber, a perjurer, and a corruptionist. He would turn the stomach of a culture, make a skunk flee with disgust and cause asafetida to smell like perfume by comparison. His enmity is a strong point in favor of the sentenced men.

There was also the Erectors' Association, the M. & M., the Steel Trust, a district attorney—and a judge, all behind the prosecution or, to be correct, persecution. These are good reasons why the workers should stand back of the sentenced men.

But there is still better proof that the whole deal was a "frame-up", that the men were railroaded, that they were jobbed by the delectable bunch of labor haters named above. This proof is much better, much clearer, much more circumstantial than the so-called evidence upon which the 38 men were jobbed.

Under date of November 19, forty days before the trial was over, a special train was ordered to transport the prisoners to the Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Here is a copy of the letter:

"Copy to Mr. J. J. Coakley, Supt. TRRA, City. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

St. Louis, Mo., November 19th, 1912. Mr. F. K. Tutt, Master Mechanic City. Mr. R. H. McCullough, Gen. Yardmaster. M. P. Mr. S. S. Dunlap, Foreman Passenger Yard. Mr. C. H. Stohman, Chief Clerk to G. Y. M. Mr. M. L. Yowell, Night Yardmaster, M. P.

Dear Sir:— Passenger Department advise that our Vandalla connection will probably have a movement of Federal prisoners and guards 75 or more in number, from Indianapolis destined to Fort Leavenworth.

It is our understanding that the entire equipment will probably be operated through from Indianapolis to Fort Leavenworth. While we have no definite advice, it is understood in a general way that the business will come to us at St. Louis, late in the evening, and it is desired, if practicable to leave St. Louis about 11:15 p. m. same date and arrive Fort Leavenworth by 8:00 following morning. It has also been requested that the trains be not operated through the Union Station at St. Louis, or Union Depot at Kansas City, and it is especially desired that the matter be given no more publicity than is necessary.

This movement will in all probability take place within the next few days and the foregoing is given you as advance information so that you can handle accordingly should it be necessary to arrange on telegraphic advice.

Parties will of course, hold regular ticket transportation and when I receive definite advice as to when the train will reach us at St. Louis, I will wire you referring to this letter.

Yours truly, L. L. KENSINGER.

Further proof that Sleuth Burns and his backers were possessed of "mental telepathy" whereby they were able to read the minds of the jury is contained in copies of other letters published in photo facsimile in St. Louis Labor. One, on December 14, confirms the letter quoted above, and under date of December 26 is forwarded to E. Colburn, General Foreman, St. Louis, Mo., with the following instructions:

"Note the attached from Superintendent Kensinger relative to special train which will be operated out of St. Louis Dec. 28. Arrange for an engine in good condition to handle and keep in touch with the Yard Master as to the time it will be desired that same leave St. Louis. You will note that this train will not be handled into the Station, same to be delivered us at 12th Street and brought to the Coach Yard where cars will be iced and watered."

The following letter, dated Dec. 24, will serve to destroy any idea that ordering the train was simply a precautionary measure in case the men were convicted. Final arrangements for the "Dynamite Special" were made several days before the trial was completed. Name, headings, etc., are omitted to save space, they are the same as quoted letter of the Nov. 19th:

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24th, 1912.

"Dear Sir:— Referring to previous correspondence relative to handling special train of Federal prisoners and guards St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

I am just in receipt of advice from Passenger Department stating that the movement will

take place Saturday, December 28th, and it is desired that we operate this equipment as a special train arriving at Fort Leavenworth about 8:00 a. m., the following day. Upon arrival at Leavenworth it is desired to have equipment switched from Leavenworth to the Federal Prison and Traveling Passenger Agent Boyd will be instructed to make a charge of Eight Dollars (\$8.00) per car for the switching service."

They also request that we arrange for two 12-section Standard sleepers to be attached to train number 12 out of Kansas City the same evening that prisoners arrive at Fort Leavenworth. These sleepers to be operated through to Indianapolis in connection with the Vandalla east of St. Louis, account guards returning.

I will advise you promptly by wire should there be any change in the date indicated in the foregoing.

This special train will be delivered to us at 12th Street and should not be handled into the Station. It will be taken up to the Coach Yard and iced and watered and leave there as soon as ready.

Yours truly, (Signed) L. L. KENSINGER, Supt. Terminals.

Copy to Mr. J. J. Coakley, Supt. TRRA, City. Mr. H. E. Billman, Gen. Roadmaster, City."

The reason the men are in jail is because the organization of which they are affiliated—the A. F. of L.—is spineless, irresolute, weak. Had the I. W. W. been back of this case, there would have been a different story to tell. But even now we cannot take the initiative in fighting against what appears on its face to be a frame-up. The A. F. of L. must make the first move.

Already the San Francisco Labor Council has passed a lengthy resolution, which concludes as follows:

"As a protest against the criminal and dominant power of the United States Steel Trust, we favor the sentiment now strongly maintaining throughout the country for the declaration of a general strike throughout the length and breadth of this nation."

Notwithstanding the attacks the I. W. W. has made on the A. F. of L. and the S. F. Labor Council, it stands prepared to give all possible aid in case the talk of a general strike is something more than "hot air."

The New York World, circulation nearly five million copies, telegraphed to Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec.-Treas. of the Industrial Workers of the World, as follows:

"The World asks you to wire collect your opinion on the verdict at Indianapolis and the duty of organized labor today."

St. John's reply covers the case as follows:

"The verdict of the jury in trial of forty union officials, Federal Court, Indianapolis, in my judgment establishes the fact that National Erectors' Association with the aid of the Burns Detective Agency and Trial Judge succeeded in packing the jury with men who would sign the verdict as written out for them by the Steel Trust interests."

The duty of organized labor under the circumstances is to give their united support to the convicted men by stopping every wheel in every industry in the United States as a protest and to make the purchased verdict so costly to the employing interests that they will never again be in the market for judges and juries.

Organized Labor should refuse to be in any way cowed by the seeming victory of the Steel Trust, but should see to it that all in official position in the American Federation of Labor who through fear of personal consequences were responsible in preventing the searchlight of publicity being turned and kept upon the courtroom at Indianapolis, prior to and during the trial, should be replaced by men who are able and willing to perform their full duty to Labor regardless of personal consequences.

It is the duty of unorganized workers to lend their aid to the organized workers in building up a powerful and efficient organization that will be able to prevent a repetition of the Indianapolis verdict.

Whether the men convicted secure a new trial or have to serve their sentences, the result will contribute to the ultimate overthrow of the wage system and help hasten the day of oblivion to corporation owned judges, detective agencies and juries packed by them, as well as all other instruments of capitalist oppression."

Let the A. F. of L. call the General Strike and the I. W. W. will respond. "An injury to one is an injury to all."

WITH THE STRIKERS AT EUGENE

(Continued from page 1)

putting the threads together and the mystery was unraveled, but they held the fort.

Finally the train with the shipped "to be scabs" arrived and they set about just as though "hizoner" and the rest of the villagers were not in existence, and out of about 17 men shipped the contractors got just four men. With all of the special gunmen, and all of the villagers "on the job" at the depot, it took good work, one must admit, for twelve men to accomplish that.

Well, the excitement was over and the work was done. The earth began to move again, things began to adjust themselves and the chaotic conditions of the universe regulated themselves, while the sleepy old staid citizens locked arms with the mayor and village cut-up, returned home and lulled themselves to sleep once more.

But in the interim certain things happened which shows to what depths of infamy those paid lick-spittles, commonly called police, will descend. A few days back some one unknown to us went out on the job and committed what the capitalist press called "depredations." We, of course, have another name for it. You understand that "our bosses" don't like anything to be done which hits him in the pocketbook. Well, several of the fellow workers remained up town and two of them were together when they met an imported "fly-bull," named Anderson. He entered conversation with one of the boys and called him aside, offering the sum of \$25.00 if he would "tip the guy off who done the job along the grade." The reply of the fellow worker was that "he did not know who did it and, if he did know, no money could prompt him to inform upon anyone for the benefit of any such cur as him." Upon receiving this answer the bull turned on his heel and went on his way.

We've certainly got their goat down here. There isn't a thing that comes off, from the "barking of a dog" to the "rising of the river" but the I. W. W. is to blame. The men are true and dutiful in every way, sticking together so as to command the admiration of even our worst enemies.

We might add that Marshfield is also up and doing, and constantly increasing its membership according to information here. With proper support from the organization in general this strike can be won. It has certainly been the vehicle for great agitation and organization. The contractors on all of the new railroad construction work of this vicinity are very dubious of our strength.

Help us, if you can, by sending funds as they are needed. They will be applied economically, to the greatest advantage. Also, any good job agitators who are available might do worse than coming this way. Every local in the northwest, and those from Spokane to Salt Lake, Los Angeles to Vancouver, should do all in their power to stop men from shipping to Harrisburg, Albany, Monroe, Corvallis, Junction City, Irving and Eugene, all in Oregon.

All funds should be forwarded to Strike Committee, care of Wm. Stewart, Box 47, Eugene, Ore.

—Press Committee.

THE LUMBERJACK.

A new machine gun of the revolution has made its appearance in Alexandria, La. Its name is "The Lumberjack." Its editor is Covington Hall. Its owner is the Southern District of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers of the I. W. W. Its aim is to build One Big Union, overthrow peonage and establish Industrial Democracy.

The first number came out Jan. 9. The contents deal mainly with Southern lumber conditions, but are of vital interest to every rebel. The type is large and the paper is neat in appearance.

The price is \$1.00 per year. Bundle orders 2 cents per copy in the United States and 2 1/2 cents in Canada. Furnish the gun with some ammunition. Address Box 78, Alexandria, La.

Free Alex Aldamas—Or Lose Profits!

By Frank Pearce.

The working class of America and of the world is again confronted with the task of freeing one of its fellow workers. Scarcely has the working class had time to savor its last great victory at Lawrence before it is again to be put to the test of defending another victim of capitalist tyranny. As it has responded in the past so must it respond now to the message which Alexander Aldamas sends from the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn:

"I am in jail for being loyal to my class. Do you understand me?"

On July 9, 1913, during a strike of the Marine Firemen's Union, a picket was shot and killed by a policeman. Later in the day, another picket, Alexander Aldamas, was set upon by a gang of thugs and policemen. They beat him into insensibility and threw him into jail. He has languished there ever since. All efforts to secure his release thus far have failed. The Transport Trust is determined to crush the spirit of revolt which this obscure worker exhibited. It is up to the working class to show the capitalist class that no worker is too obscure or too rebellious to win working class support.

To accomplish this it is necessary to hold great mass meetings, wherein the working class may be acquainted with the facts, where defense funds can be raised, and where further means may be devised to insure this imprisoned fellow worker's release. These defensive measures are necessary today, tomorrow they will not be. It is necessary today because the fundamental conflict is obscured by the interference of laws, courts and the hereditary prestige of the state. But let us not be fooled by this. Let us continue to recognize the truth of our latest discovery, that the courts are but the medium of capitalist power. The real power of the capitalist class lies in its control of industry and of the products of industry.

But we must do everything in our power to take Aldamas from the clutches of this court. The court will not allow a possible victim to escape it without a struggle. Every "frame-up" trick, every foul scheme known to these legal parasites, every bit of perjured evidence obtainable will be used against Aldamas. There are too many Beckers yet uncaught for us to expect anything other than this. The police caste will lend their every effort to railroad this worker, for in their assault on him, two of their numbers were injured. And so we must expect that Aldamas will be placed before the public in the same category as the "gun men."

But this will be nothing new in the history of labor trials. It has happened before, it will happen again. Despite much opposition of this character we have successfully delivered miners, timber workers, textile workers, our professional organizers and our Free Speech defenders from the clutches of the law and courts. What we have done before we can do again. What we have done before we will do again—and yet again.

We have means of expressing our defiance to the capitalist class that we never possessed before. We have that weapon which is becoming more dreaded by the capitalist class of Europe than anything since the international sabotage. If Aldamas is not freed let us practice it. Let us strike at capitalist power where it really is. Let us put it up to the capitalist class that if Alexander Aldamas is not released

the same assaults upon profits will be made against the Transport Trust that were to be made against the Textile Trust had Ettor, Glavinelli and Caruso not been released. Let the word go forth:

"Free Aldamas or—Lose Profits."

In the meantime the trial of Aldamas will proceed. The courts will hold him as long as possible. They must play their despicable farce called "Justice," to the bitter end. That is what courts are for. And they must do it also because their bread and butter depends on their playing their part to the bitter end. They have no other function, no other reason for being, except to play this part. And this part is now and always has been to divert the attention of the workers from the real source of ruling class power, the control of industry and of products.

The courts will do this, will play at "Justice," until word comes to them, from the business offices of the Transport Trust, that it, the Transport Trust, cannot afford to railroad Alexander Aldamas. The Transport Trust will realize that it cannot afford to railroad Aldamas just as soon as it becomes known that the organization of which he is a member, the class of which he is a loyal defender can and will cause an immediate loss of profits to the Transport Trust. The Transport Trust will know that we mean business when it learns that sabotage can and will be practiced if Aldamas is not liberated.

Fellow Workers, the time has come for us to throw aside whatever masks of respect for capitalist laws, capitalist courts and capitalist profits, we have worn so long. The fact is that one of our fellows is locked up in the Raymond Street Jail. The fact is that the order has gone forth to railroad him. The fact is that every attempt possible will be made to do this. All the powers of the courts, the police and the Transport Trust will be enlisted to this end, it is up to the working class to use the weapons it has at hand to prevent the courts, the police and the Transport Trust from accomplishing their intentions.

And we have the weapon, we have the power. Solidarity, direct action, sabotage, will do more to effect his release than a million votes, than a thousand petitions, than a chorus of vocal protests. Put it up to the Transport Trust. "Free Aldamas or—lose profits."

The militant labor bodies of this and other countries can bring real pressure to bear on the only real concern of the capitalist class—profits. The Marine Firemen's Union can make the imprisonment of Aldamas cost the Transport Trust hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Do it.

Let the word: "Free Aldamas or—lose profits," be followed by the deed. Clog the ponderous machinery of the courts by your aggressive attacks on profits. Let it be known the length and breadth of the land that every imprisonment of workers will be met by sabotage. Put the thought into the act. You will find it brings results.

Meanwhile, organize protest meetings in your city. Raise funds for his defense. Visit the unions of your city, lay the facts before them, and request immediate action. Make your replies payable to Jaime Vidal, Secretary Marine Firemen's Union, Treasurer Alexander Aldamas Defense Committee, 229 West St., New York City.

Fresno Strike Still On

Just as the paper went to press we received two articles on the Fresno strike where 3000 construction workers are out. It is too late for insertion in this issue. Watch our next number. Press committees should allow plenty of time for news to reach us.

"A Pyramid of Capitalism" poster would look well in your room. They are 15 cents.

Aid Indicted Men

(Continued from page 1)

relief kitchen, is jointly charged with George H. Vaughan and Louis Lesnicki of "inciting to riot."

A Polish widow with a two-year old child must also stand trial on two indictments charging that she did wrongfully, wickedly and shamefully manhandle and assault a special officer, to wit, John Kenney, a detective from the Central Agency of Albany. This guardian of law and order in Little Falls weighs 314 pounds to the little Polish woman's 120. He was formerly in the U. S. army, retiring to become a cook and then a railroad "bull." He has been retired from active service on the Little Falls police force because he drew a revolver on a hotel man who accused him of making indecent remarks to his daughter.

Defending these prisoners is the huge task that confronts Lawyers Fred Moore of Los Angeles and Richard Hurley of Little Falls, with the help of Lawyers Cooper and Barry, who will appear for the Schenectady defendants.

The working class must protest and raise money to fight these cases. Convictions will set dangerous precedents.

Send your protests to Governor William Sulzer, Albany, N. Y., and District Attorney William E. Farrell, Ilion, N. Y., and your money to Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

POLITICAL ACTIONIST THREATENS PHYSICAL FORCE.

In a letter from a reader in a little town in Oklahoma we find the following interesting extract:

"The last election we had a good majority. Elected Justice of the Peace and Constable. The County ticket would have been solid Socialist, if the votes had been counted. Our box was the only one that was not stolen. Comrade B——, our watcher, when they tried to steal it, informed them that it was a square deal or a corpse—we got a square deal. That is what it takes."

If the reader cannot see the point of the above, there is no amount of explanation that would make it clear. We still hold that "All known ways of killing a snake involve the use of direct action." We like the way the ballot box was defended.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song Book today.

THE PRESS AWOKE THE PEOPLE.

The Southern Lumberjacks mention six great papers as deserving special credit for their aid in the battle to free A. L. Emerson and his associates. The "Industrial Worker" heads the list, which is as follows: Industrial Worker. Solidarity. The Rebel. The International Socialist Review. The Rip Saw. The Coming Nation.

We now have another soldier in the ranks in The Lumberjack. There is scarcely a class conscious fighter in America today who is not reached by one or more of these papers.

HERALD GETS THE HAI HAI

The hatred of the high-browed Herald of Everett, Wash., for the low-browed I. W. W. organizers caused it to get stung recently.

A gullible reporter employed by the aforesaid purveyor of misinformation and pedler of patent medicine fake advertising was taken to one side and told that a meeting was to be held to launch an organization to exterminate the I. W. W. A big boost in the Herald was the result. This, with other advertising, packed the hall.

A successful meeting resulted; a reporter got called down; and the Herald is a greater joke in Everett than ever it was before.

EVERETT TO HEAR HAYWOOD.

On Saturday, Feb. 1, at 8 p. m. in the Coliseum at Everett, Wash., William D. Haywood will lecture. Take notice of the time, place and date.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

HOLD UP TRAIN, FIVE DOLLARS FINE.

(Continued from page 1)

to the depot and presently the conductor came to the men with the information that if they persisted, they would be met in Spokane and placed under federal charges. Seventeen wilted, but twenty-three live ones kept on grinning. The train pulled out. The warm coach was better than a 60 ft. snowdrift. Even jail at the other end beat shoveling snow for 24 hours and getting paid for 12.

At midnight on Jan. 17 the train was met at the city limits by 30 bulls, Spokane size—big husky brutes with solid heads—and the men were jailed.

Next morning the judge said, "Yes! There's no doubt that you are morally right, but there's the law. It's plain. I have no alternative. You are each fined \$5 and costs."

Five and costs for holding up a Great Northern passenger train. How times have changed! The men refused to pay and were released in a few minutes.

They had eaten only one meal in 36 hours, and the "generous" city had made no provisions for them. It remained for the I. W. W. to see that they were given their supper and tickets good for breakfast.

They slept in the I. W. W. hall Saturday night and were paid in full on Sunday morning. Every one of them are more firm than ever in their belief in direct action.

HAYWOOD AT SEATTLE.

Wm. D. Haywood will lecture at Seattle, Wash., on Sunday, Feb. 2 at 8 p. m. in Dreamland Rink, corner 7th and Union Streets. Remember the time, place and date.

Please give me your attention, I'll introduce to you

A man that is a credit to "Our Red, White and Blue;"

His head is made of lumber, and solid as a rock; He is a common worker and his name is Mr. Block.

And Block he thinks he may Be President some day.

Chorus:

Oh Mr. Block, you were born by mistake, You take the cake, You make me ache. Tie on a rock to your block and jump in the lake,

Kindly do that for Liberty's sake.

Yes, Mr. Block is lucky; he found a job, by gee! The sharks got seven dollars, for a job and fee.

They shipped him to a desert and dumped him with his truck, But when he tried to find his job, he sure was out of luck,

He shouted, "That's too raw, I'll fix them with the law."

Chorus:

Block hiked back to the city, but wasn't doing well. He said, "I'll join the union—the great A. F. of L."

He got a job next morning, got fired in the night,

He said, "I'll see Sam Gompers and he'll fix that foreman right."

Sam Gompers said, "You see, You've got our sympathy."

Mr. Block

Air: "It Looks To Me Like a Big Time Tonight."

By J. Hill.

Chorus.

Election day he shouted, "A Socialist for Mayor!"

The "comrade" got elected, he happy was for fair,

But after the election he got an awful shock, A great big socialist Bull did rap him on the block.

And Comrade Block did sob, "I helped him to his job."

Chorus.

The money kings in Cuba blew up the gunboat Maine,

But Block got awful angry and blamed it all on Spain.

He went right in the battle and there he lost his leg,

And now he's peddling shoestrings and is walking on a peg.

He shouts, "Remember Maine, Hurrah! To hell with Spain!"

Chorus.

Poor Block he died one evening, I'm very glad to state,

He climbed the golden ladder up to the pearly gate.

He said, "Oh Mr. Peter, one word I'd like to tell, I'd like to meet the Astorbills and John D. Rockefeller."

Old Pete said, "Is that so?"

You'll meet them down below."

Chorus.